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ILLEGIB

Fear Prof Took Secret Data on Missiles to Reds

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A Soviet agent may have walked back into Russia with secret data on our 5,000-mile intercontinental ballistic missiles the same way Klaus Fuchs stole our atom bomb secrets.

Central Intelligence and the FBI are checking that suspicion today as an aftermath of the flight to the USSR last weekend of Prof. Orest Stephen Makar, 47, former U. S. Army physicist at White Sands Proving Grounds, N. Mex.

Fuchs operated out in that area, too, there and at Los Alamos, development center for our nuclear weapons.

HAD CLEARANCE

Fuchs had clearance for secret matters and the Army acknowledged today that Makar did, too, during his eight months stay at White Sands during 1952 and 1953.

Makar, a Ukranian, entered the United States in 1949 under circumstances not yet publicly disclosed.

He took the oath of American citizenship last year in Federal Court, St. Louis, where he was naturalized while teaching at St. Louis University.

A year later he hurled his citizenship papers back in our faces, you might say, by disappearing behind the Iron Curtain via Stockholm, Sweden, with his wife, Alexandria.

They renounced their American citizenship in a letter to the U. S. Embassy in Stockholm.

These points have been printed and broadcast in this country since the Communist paper in Stockholm first broke the story of the Makars' defection and Tass, the Russian news agency, put out a follow-up.

But what has not been published heretofore is the fact that Makar's scientific speciality goes to the very heart and core of Atlas and Titan, our two big ICBM, (intercontinental ballistic missile), projects.

He specializes in geodesy that branch of applied mathematics which determines the exact position of points on the surface of the earth and that branch of surveying which takes account of the curvature of the earth.

NEWEST TECHNIQUE

Inertial guidance, the newest automatic technique for making certain that an automatic or hydrogen-tipped 5,000-mile missile slams down on its target without fail, depends on precise knowledge of the latitude and longitude of both the launching site and the target.

Such U. S. firms as Minneapolis-Honeywell and Sperry, of Great Neck, L. I., are now working under highest security classifictaions on such control systems for our ocean-crossing rockets.

A Minneapolis-Honeywell spokesman explains inertial guidance, IG, this way:

"Essentially a dead reckoning device, it can provide minute-by-minute data on the geographic position of the missile, its ground velocity, the distance it has traveled, its direction target-wise, and its altitude.

"In other words, it knows where it is because it knows where it left and where it is going.

"With such information, it is relatively easy to introduce control signals to direct a missile or aircraft to its target automatically."

The primary advantages of IG systems are their invulnerability to enemy jamming, their lack of any radiation susceptible to enemy detecting and their ability to get along without expensive ground facilities.